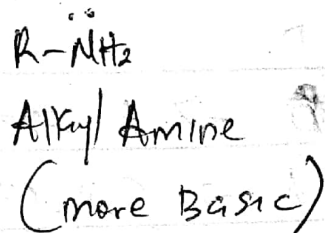
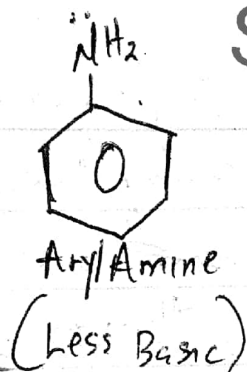
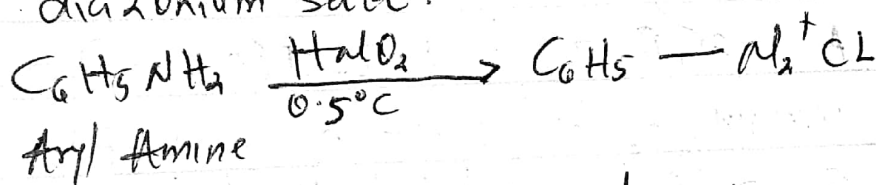


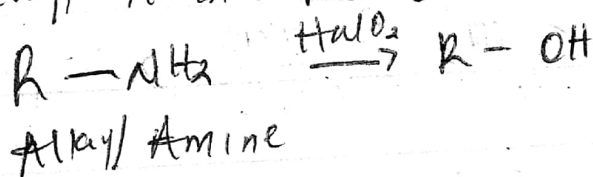
# Solved By B.Sc



- 2] A-4 eg Propyl Amine, Isopropyl Amine & 2 more  
 3] B  $\rightarrow$  Aryl Amines reacts with  $HNO_2$  (Nitrous Acid) to form Diazonium Salt.



Alkyl Amine reacts with  $HNO_2$  to yield Alcohols

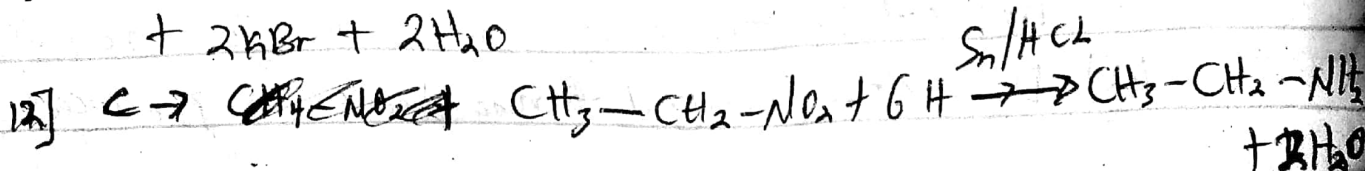
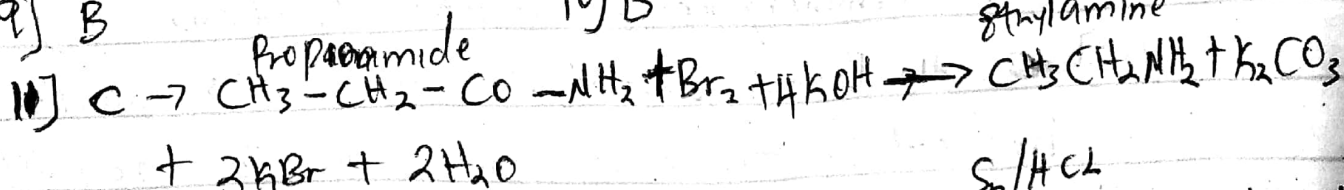


- 4] A  $\rightarrow$  Aniline is less basic due to resonance and the lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom is delocalised  
 5] D  $\rightarrow$  Alcohol, Alkenes, and Aryl halides can be formed  
 6] B  $\rightarrow$  Hoffmann bromamide reaction Also known as Hoffmann rearrangements or Hoffmann degradation reaction  
 7] C  $\rightarrow$  Methyl Isocyanide

8] C

9] B

10] B



# Solved By B.Sc

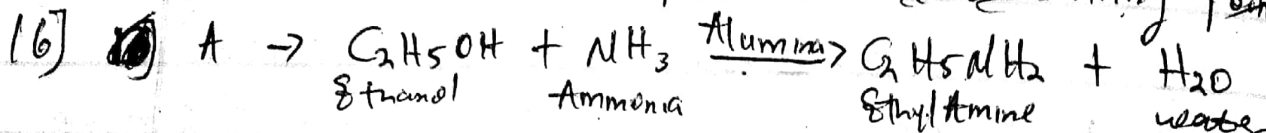
13] C

14] D

15] C → Cyclic amine or 1° or 2° amides gives

Secondary Amine on Reduction

15] ~~C~~ → A ~~volatile compound~~ has a ~~low~~ boiling point

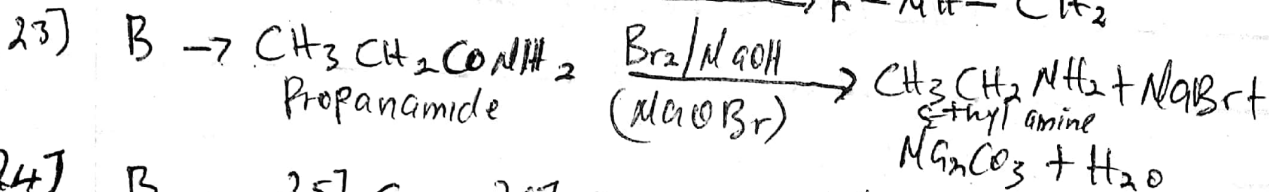
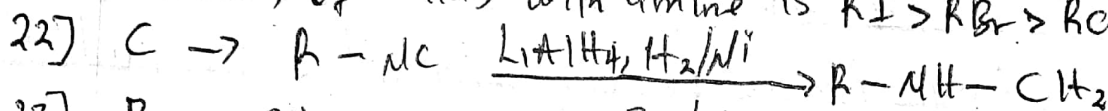


17] B → A volatile compound has a low boiling point

18] C

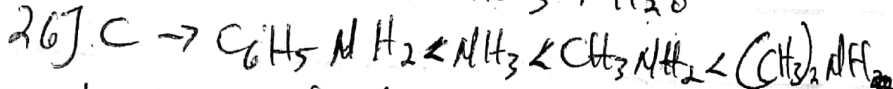
19] D → Because it has only three carbon

20] A 21] D →  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} (\text{excess}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ , order of reactivity of halides with amine is  $\text{RI} > \text{RBr} > \text{RCl}$



24] B

25] C



27] D

28] C → The lone pair of electron on N-atom is delocalised due to resonance

29] B

→ There is no free hydrogen in tertiary amines hence they do not form salts and are not soluble in acids.

30] C

31] D → Benzylamine 32] A

33] D

34] A

35] A

36] D

37] D

38] A

→ it is the most commonly found in animal proteins

39] B

40] C

41] B

→ Essential amino acids cannot be produced by the body and hence get from foods/diets

42] D

→ Non-Essential Amino Acids are produced from

## Solved By B.Sc

the body and are not used as fuel.

43] D 44] B 45] I 46] B 47] B 48] C 49] B

50] A 51] A 52] D 53] C 54] C 55] ~~C~~ 56] D

57] D  $\rightarrow$  Butanone 58] A 59] A 60] B 61] D

62] C 63] B 64] D 65] B 66] A

67] A  $\rightarrow$  Addition of halogens on alkenes is predominantly anti-addition. Anti-addition of  $\text{Br}_2$  on trans alkene produces meso compound.

68] D  $\rightarrow$  As there is chiral carbon (4 different groups are attached) 2-methylbutanoic acid exhibits stereoisomerism. It exists in the form of a pair of ~~isom~~ enantiomers.

69] A  $\rightarrow$  1-phenyl-2-butene shows geometrical isomerism in the form of cis and trans isomers.

70] C  $\rightarrow$  Enantiomers are mirror images while diastereoisomers are not mirror images of each other.

71] B 72] B 73] D 74] C 75] A 76] C 77] C

78] D 79] A 80] A 81] C 82] B 83] A 84] A

85] C 86] A 87] A 88] B 89] D 90] D 91] D

92] 93] B 94] A 95] D 96] 97] A 98]

99] B 100] A